

and his experiences in South Africa. Mr. Flint seems to carry with him a discontent with his surroundings. He did not like Africa, he speaks only of the unpleasant side of South Africa and he decidedly disapproves of the Americans in the Philippines. There is probably something to be said there in behalf of the persons he abuses. We fancy too that there is another side to his account of his Rhodesian difficulties. The best part of his book is where he describes his younger brother, whose gentility smoothed his path.

Whatever the services of "Timothy Flint" (The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland) may have been in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys his biographer, Mr. John Ervin Kirkpatrick, manages to conceal them. He writes in a tone of eulogy and apology for Flint's failures in short stories, and the impression is so much stronger than that of his accomplishment. Flint wrote books that have been important in the history of the middle West, and he did excellent work in promoting learning. His religious views seem to have aroused opposition wherever he went, and it is on these that Dr. Kirkpatrick unfortunately preaches to dwell.

Q's Views on Things in General.

The readers of Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch's "Reveries" (Charles Scribner's Sons) will be justly provoked. He has drawn a charming background for a story in Winchester Cathedral and its close, he has created delightful people in his hero, in the lovable Warden, the conscientious secretary, and has sketched many living men and characters. There the story tells and gives way to the journalist. He makes his people discuss ritualism and religious intolerance in institutions, the House of Lords question and peasants, both sides being presented brightly and impartially.

The author shows some of the shady sides of institutions, the petty jealousies among the pensioners and their bickerings. In describing the women who belong to them he dwells needlessly on their vulgarity and foundlingness; this affects what story there is very little. The little girl who comes among them is very precocious, that being the author's tribute to American education. The patient has more effect in bringing union to the community than the child's presence, and the twist given to the story at the end seems like a pretty forced effort to startle.

With much that is entertaining and beautiful in the book, it is to be regretted that the author has forgotten his aesthetic gifts so far as to put by its side a great deal that is trivial and of only temporary interest.

The Hispid Glacier.

Another Himalayan exploit of Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman and her husband, Dr. William Hunter Workman, is recorded in "The Call of the Snowy Hispid," a handsome volume, illustrated with many fine photographs, which Constable and Company and Charles Scribner's Sons publish. Like the other works by these authors it is chiefly an account of mountain climbing in very high regions. In 1908 they undertook to examine closely the whole Hispid glacier system and carried out their plan with characteristic thoroughness. The most valuable scientific results of the expedition will be found, we imagine, in the appendices prepared by the surveyors they took with them, Count Cesare Calciati and Dr. Matthias Konecny.

The troubles with the carriers, the actual experiences on the glaciers, the efforts of the explorers, however, are all told in the main narrative, and the readers will find there the story of as plucky and dangerous an ascent as is on record on the part of Mrs. Workman and the guide, Cyrien Savoye. It is an exciting, hair-raising story. A curious appended chapter shows the determined character of that lady; she is proud of her record of having attained a higher altitude than any other woman. To settle that point she sent two women to measure Mount Huascar in the Andes, which Miss Peck ascended and exulted; they found that it was not so high as Annapurna and therefore not so high as Mrs. Workman's Himalayan record.

Sir C. R. Markham on the Incas.

There is a certain pathos in Sir Clements R. Markham's volume on "The Incas of Peru" (E. P. Dutton and Company). More than sixty years ago the recent president of the Royal Geographical Society was a midshipman on the coast of Peru. He became interested in the country and its history and kept up his interest throughout his life. He learned Peruvian languages when he was frozen up in the Arctic regions, he has translated many works on Peru, now he finds himself some 60 years old with his history of the Incas still unwritten and publishes instead what material is in his hands. The reader who is interested in the subject will find that he misses very little by the substitution.

Sir Clements Markham gives a delightful account of a visit he paid to the historian W. H. Prescott about the time he was beginning his studies. His essays make a pretty continuous story. He describes the written sources of the Incas and the country and the antiquities found in it. He then tells the story of the Incas and Pizarro's conquest. It is conceivable that he would have liked to put it in more attractive literary form, but the legends and history are there, told clearly and authoritatively and in a shape that will satisfy scholars and, we fancy, the reading public as well.

In an appendix he prints his meretricious version of "An Olontay," a drama of the time of the Incas which has been curiously preserved, and a folk story, which is the only one known. It is an extremely interesting and valuable book.

A Spanish Princess.

The history of the Netherlands has usually been written from the Protestant or republican point of view; it is just as well therefore that the Spanish side should be considered as it is presented in "The Great Infanta Isabel" by Miss L. M. L. (The Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland). It is a decided novelty to have Philip II. of Spain appear as a villain, a human being and a wise king, it is not so much of a surprise to find the administration of the Netherlands by his daughter, the Infanta Isabella Clara Eugenia, and her husband the Archduke Albert of Austria held up to admiration.

Philip's daughter has kept a place in history through the apocryphal legend of giving the name to a yellowish tint. The story is that she vowed she would not change her shift till her husband took her, and as she lived three years the fashionable color was accounted for. She governed the Netherlands from 1603 to 1623, the period during which the Spanish yoke and Spain was confined to the lands which later became Belgium.

She was a capable woman, who on the whole governed wisely, as far as she could, and who might have satisfied the Netherlands if they had not cared for their religion and their freedom.

The author undertakes to tell the story of the complicated politics of France, the Netherlands and of Germany during the Thirty Years war, from the Spanish point of view, and is not wholly successful in her attempt. She would have done better to hold to the personal history of her Spanish Princess and to quote more from such of her letters as are extant.

Aids to Bible Study.

Bible classes and students have been considered by Prof. Charles Foster Kent, Ph. D., of Yale University in the preparation of his excellent manual of "Biblical Geography and History" (Charles Scribner's Sons). He starts in with the physical geography of Palestine, according to the modern fashion. With the beginning of the political geography history necessarily comes in, and the rest of the volume is historical, though on geographical lines. This implies a good deal of very modern archeology in the identification of sites and other matters. Prof. Kent's compendium not only embodies the most recent information about the Holy Land but is an interesting and readable summary of Jewish history as well. It is illustrated by many valuable maps, and indicates for further pictorial class room aids are given.

A far more important handbook is the Rev. Dr. James Moffatt's contribution to the "International Theological Library" series, "An Introduction to the Literature of the New Testament" (Charles Scribner's Sons), a book only for advanced students. It is a systematic summary of all the body of New Testament criticism, arranged clearly and compactly in a form that even German experts may envy. A survey of the sources, the manuscripts, the canon and the foundations of criticism is followed by a study of each of the books and of the literature that has been written about them, condensed to the utmost, but still readable, and accompanied on each point by full bibliographies. It is a book that no student of the Bible can do without.

A Gorgeous Cook Book.

A large, fully illustrated quarto of nearly 1,000 pages, M. A. Fairclough's "The Ideal Cookery Book" (George Routledge and Sons; E. P. Dutton and Company) is a book for the library or drawing room rather than the kitchen. It contains 3,157 recipes and the ornamental dishes are represented in colored pictures, of which there are forty-eight. The receipts are arranged alphabetically under general heads, ranging from sauces, hors d'œuvres and soups to ices, relishes and drinks, which facilitates cross reference. The directions are clear and easily followed and in many instances the English price of the dish is estimated. The author is the lady principal of the Gloucester Road School of Cookery in London, which should be a guarantee of the excellence and accuracy of the receipts. The book will be a valuable addition to the library of such as take the science of gastronomy seriously.

Some New Fiction.

In an entertaining love story, "Prince or Chauffeur," by Mr. Lawrence Perry (A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago), we discover some pleasing novelties; a millionaire, railroad president, who is patriotic and good to his family, a society leader who loves her husband, and various persons of fashion who possess the commonplace qualities of decency and human feeling. The hero is highly accomplished, as becomes a United States naval officer, and his foreign opponent is very decent as well as hysterical. Several vivid episodes on the water seem to be memories of the author's newspaper career. The book shows signs of haste in the writing, but it holds the reader's attention; it is clean and good humored throughout and presents a marked contrast to much of the fiction that is prevalent.

The question of husband, wife and the other man is discussed brightly and vividly by Fannie Heald in "Quickwinks" (Sturgis and Walton Company). The arguments are presented fairly, with the proper casting aside of moral conventions in a matter of passion, but the three persons involved naturally appear as abstractions rather than living people, though the literary flit is smart and amusing. The young woman who overrules the discussion is very nice, if she is a trifle omniscient, and the chorus of gossip is a little too malevolent. The naturalness with which every one does right when it comes to action, regardless of the theoretical discussion, is evidence of the author's sound judgment when unworried by literary ideas. It is an excellent piece of work in its kind and is very readable.

The story of the American Revolution, "A Soldier of Valley Forge" (L. C. Page and Company, Boston), was apparently begun by the late Robert Nelson Stephens and completed by G. E. Theodore Roberts. The opening chapters offer pleasant pictures of Colonial life and of worthy New Englanders. As the story progresses it turns into the usual mixture of melodramatic plot and imaginary military operations, which is offered to young and old as revolutionary fiction, nor is the customary traitor, who makes trouble, missing.

The miscellaneous short stories of the late Will Lillibridge have been collected in "A Breath of Prairie" (A. C. McClurg and Company). They will hardly add to his reputation, but will be welcome to those who possess his other books. The subjects are varied, the struggle of a youth between his farm duties and an education, a college athletic contest, for instance, and an impressionistic setting of the husband, wife and lover situation, which is the longest tale in the collection.

The story of a celebrated national epic, the Ramayana, is told briefly and clearly by F. J. Gould in "The Divine Archer," a pretty little volume published by J. M. Dent and Company (E. P. Dutton and Company). It supplies the general reader with probably all he will care to know of the contents of the great Sanskrit poem, and even the condensation and the author's rather jejune style do not strain the story of all its beauty. It should be read with one of E. W. Bain's stories.

Louvet de Couvrai.

It surely was time that the adventurous career of the author of "Faublas" should be told as Mr. John Rivers has done in "Louvet" (Brentano's). The author has followed Louvet's own account of his life pretty closely, and his book is therefore almost as much a history of the Girondists as it is a biography. It is a curiosity of literature that the author of a book which is tabooed even in France on account of its immorality should have won the first Monthyon prize for virtue ever awarded with a now forgotten essay. He died at 37, but in the first

days of the Revolution he played an important political part; he was a Jacobin journalist, a member of the Gironde in the Convention and boldly bearded Robespierre and Marat. He was persecuted and hunted down with the rest of his party, but managed to escape till the Terror was past and to write the story of his wanderings, a story as exciting as his romance.

It is the writer of "Faublas," however, that his name lives. The frank and ingenious indecency of that remarkable romance has made it unmentionable to ears polite. Its freshness and youthfulness, the naturalness of the dialogue, the directness and simplicity of the narrative and the lifelike vividness with which the characters stand out would distinguish the book at any time; it is amazing that it should have been written in 1787. It is a book that has been studied by many authors who did not care to confess the source of their inspiration.

The absence of Rousseau's sentimentalism is noticeable except in the parts that have proved to be autobiographical. Even apart from his ill favored adventure Louvet's short life was full of adventure and his biographer has done full justice to it in this book. He tells it with some of the dash and freshness that was characteristic of Louvet.

Other Books.

The volume on "Brazil," by Pierre Denis, which has been added to the "South American Series" (C. Fisher Unwin; Charles Scribner's Sons), is disappointing in some regards through no fault of the author. M. Denis made no pretence to having visited the whole country. He wrote his observations on the more settled and civilized parts and dealt very fully with the matters which interested him, such as the colonization of the southern provinces. Within his own limitations the book is excellent and full of information. The editors of the series, however, have tried to adapt it to their requirements of a descriptive volume about Brazil. They have employed Mr. Bernard Miall to write a perfunctory chapter on the history of the country, and Mr. D. A. Vindin to supply one on the mineral resources, trade and commerce. Even with these additions the account is incomplete. Many portions of the land are not described at all, many important matters are not touched upon, and what there is lacks proper proportions. A good book of travel is not necessarily a useful book of reference.

The chapters on gardening which make up Helen Rutherford Ely's "The Practical Flower Garden" (Macmillan) are based on the author's own experiences. This selection of what is most essential in art comes at a time when most amateurs, whether on a small or a large scale, are looking for the right advice. They will find it in this charming little volume and will be pleased with the fine photographs and attractive colored pictures that adorn it.

Another guide book to Italy, Mr. Henry James Forman uses a pretentious title, "The Ideal Italian Tour" (Houghton Mifflin Company), which is by no means justified, for he limits his tourist's time and only allows him to see the more obvious sights. Confidence in his guidance is shaken by his first sentence, he has never seen Naples, for he would not take the trouble to get up and look at the bay. Naples, Pompeii and the ride around the Sorrento peninsula; Rome, Florence, Pisa and Siena; Venice, the lakes, Milan and Genoa—such is the author's programme. He has collected an assortment of literary, historical and artistic information about each place and emits his own sentiments and impressions. The tastes of travellers differ, but we imagine that to most a tour of Italy in Mr. Forman's company would be by no means ideal. He has selected only well known pictures for his illustrations.

The latest addition to "Harper's Library of Living Thought" is "The Birth of Worlds and Systems" (Harpers), Prof. A. W. Bickerton's explanation of his theory that new stars spring from the impact of celestial bodies, with his speculations on the nature of the universe in case his hypothesis is correct. It is a very readable and interesting little volume; the theory is regarded with great respect by scientific authorities.

Though the author of "Practical Salesmanship" (Little, Brown and Company), Mr. Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., admits at the outset that the art cannot be acquired from books, he gives much sound, sensible advice in his salesmen, which is applicable to others than salesmen. In his chapters he plans unselected language, but occasionally he breaks into the pedantic jargon which is growing up about business and other practical matters, now that they have been admitted into the colleges. Bookkeeping, for instance, is a "concrete vocation," while salesmanship is a "vocational art," and the author endeavors to present "the great principles and ethics of salesmanship."

A summary of Lombroso's work has been prepared for general reading under his supervision by his daughter, Gina Lombroso Ferrero, and entitled "Criminal Man According to Lombroso" (G. P. Putnam's Sons). An important subject that has attracted much attention is thus brought within the reach and comprehension of all. Lombroso wrote an interesting autobiographical introduction for the book before he died. In this he shows again his habits of hasty generalization and jumping at conclusions from insufficient data which mar all his work and make it difficult to pick out what is really scientific in his theories.

Another edition of Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's "Selections from the Poetical Works of Algeon Charles Swinburne" is issued by the Harpers. This contains, in addition to the previous selections, the choruses from "Atalanta in Calydon" and an interesting introductory note by the editor.

In "Malory's King Arthur and His Knights" (The Baker and Taylor Company) we have an abridgement of "Le Morte Darthur," by Mr. Henry Burrows Lathrop. It is much more than that, for the editor has modernized the English and "as this book is intended to be fit for the reading of the young, the morally barbaric or otherwise unsuitable parts have been omitted." It seems a pity that the book could not be left alone and the young directed to Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" or to the "Age of Chivalry" for the stories. Here the reader will find Malory such as he is after Mr. Lathrop has handled him.

A very interesting addition to the "Music Story" series issued by the Walter Scott Publishing Company (Charles Scribner's Sons) is the scholarly and entertaining "The Story of the Carol," by Mr. Edmondstone Duncan. The author studies the music as much as the words. He traces the songs back to antiquity; he tells of those that were sung before modern music was known, he gives many examples of the medieval carols and of the famous English ones. He does not restrict himself to Christmas or Easter

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carols, but goes into the history of all songs that have the carol character. The appendix contains several of the helpful lists that add value to all the Walter Scott publications.

Books Received.

"The New Dictionary of Statistics," Augustus D. Webb. (George Routledge and Sons; E. P. Dutton and Company.)
"The Letters of Richard Henry Lee, Vol. I," Edited by James Curtis Ballagh. Ph. D., LL. D. (Macmillan.)
"Unconscious Memory," Samuel Butler. (E. P. Dutton Company.)
"The Principles of Scientific Management," Frederick Winslow Taylor. (Harpers.)
"Bookkeeping Simplified," Fred J. Ney. (Isaac Pitman and Sons, New York.)
"Latter Magic," Prof. Hoffmann. (George Routledge and Sons; E. P. Dutton and Company.)
"Gelsburg and L. Appleton's." (A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago.)
"The Passing of the American," Monroe Royce. (Thomas Whitaker, New York.)
"Confidential Chats With Boys," William Lee Howard, M. D. (Edward J. Clode, New York.)
"Leila," Antonio Fogazzaro. (Hodder and Stoughton; George H. Doran Company.)
"Adventures of School Boys," (Harpers.)
"The Best Vegetarian Diet I Know," Jeanne Jardine. (J. M. Dent and Company, London.)
"Easy Money," Harry Brodsky. (Seabright Press, Cleveland.)
"Medicine in the Forest," Willard E. Vagser. (Oncenta Herald Publishing Company, Oncenta, N. Y.)
"The Prayer for Peace," Alfred Noyes. (Paul Lempert, Cleveland.)
"Trails of the Pathfinders," George Bird Grinnell. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)
"A Defense of Prejudice," John Grier Hibben. (Ph. D., LL. D., Charles Scribner's Sons.)
"Jane Oglender," Mrs. Belloc Lowndes. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)
"Narratives of Early Carolina, 1650-1700," Alexander G. Sallee, Jr. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)
"More Than Kin," Patricia Wentworth. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
"England Under the Hanoverians," C. Grant Robertson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
"The History of Italy," André Maurois. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
"The Training of Children in Religion," George Hodges, D. D. (Appleton's.)
"The Social Direction of Human Evolution," William E. Ricketts. (Appleton's.)
"A Concise Law Dictionary," Frederic Jesup Stimson, revised by Harvey Cortland Voorhes. (Little, Brown and Company.)
"The Concord of Temperance," Caroline Dale Snedeker. (Doubleday, Page and Company.)
"A Comedy of Circumstance," Emma Gay. (Doubleday, Page and Company.)

Old Fashioned "Sentiments."

From the Glasgow News.

The toast as we know it at convivial gatherings is a very different thing from what it was but a few decades ago. The Glasgow News publishes from a correspondent an account of a social gathering of factory workers in 1847:

The next toast is equally worth recording. It was "The Home of the Operative," may his health shine with health, comfort and peace; may his master rule in sobriety, wisdom and kindness; may his mistress govern in foresight, prudence and love; and may the rising generation turn to their parents as guides to all excellence, and may they have reason to remember the home of their youth as the abode of innocence and happiness.

This style of oratory has no place in the hurry scurry of the world today, but it is amusing to observe that the chronicler thus criticised the orator of 1847: "He committed the error of speaking in a language beyond the capacity of his auditory, far too florid, without energy and protracted to improper length."

Lord Curzon's Book on India.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is cause for wonder whether we shall ever see published the mysterious book on India which Lord Curzon wrote in his House of Commons days. It was sent to the printer, set up in type and the proofs had been passed when the chronicler was appointed Viceroy of India. Simultaneously came the announcement of the forthcoming publication of the volume. "This will never do," said the great ones, as Lord Jeffrey had said in the case of a book on India by the Viceroy was impossible.

So the Viceroy went to India and the book to an oblivion from which, one may hope, it will one day be rescued.

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The Big White House, as it was called, which until a year or so ago stood in the block between Ninety-ninth and 100th streets and Riverside Drive and West End avenue, had many literary and artistic associations.

During the seven years the Kesters lived there it was a centre where many persons conspicuous in the literary and artistic life of the city might be met. Here occasionally came W. D. Howells to look in upon his cousins, the Kesters, in whose various activities he took an amused and kindly and often a helpful interest. Here too Booth Tarkington came before the production of "Monsieur Beucaire" to talk of the play with Paul Wheatcraft, then associated with the management of Richard Mansfield's affairs, and with the Kesters.

Here, too, came Charles Major, whose successful novel, "When Knighthood was in Flower," Paul Kester had just transformed into an equally successful play. And here might frequently be met Charles Henry Meltzer, who with George Peckbody Lucius and the Kesters was an active worker in presenting the series of modern plays with which the name of John Stair, another intimate friend, became identified.

Richard Hovey came frequently in the last years of his life and Richard Rusey was another near neighbor who often happened in. Curtis Hidden Page came with James MacArthur, who also brought Norman Haggood. Here also came Miss Holly and Hallie Erminie Rives, now Mrs. Post Wheeler, whose books were just beginning to be spoken of. Charlotte Perkins Gilman sometimes happened in to dinner, Edward Marshall and his wife, Judith Berolde, were often at the Big White House, and here sometimes came Arthur Bartlett Maurice, Randolph Henry and many others.

Among the younger artists were the late Walter Appleton Clark, Ernest Haskell, Maud Stumm, Hayden Jones and John Cecil Gray, the last a cousin of the Kesters.

Madame Janauschek, the actress was a frequent visitor. So also was Julia Marlowe. Richard Mansfield came once or twice. Ada Bohan, Margaret Anglin, Edie Elsier, Kathryn Kilder, Margaret Weyerly, Eleanor Robson, Margaret Illington, Mrs. Alexander Salvini, Florence

Kahn (now Mrs. Max Beerbohm) and many others visited the Big White House while the Kesters lived there.

Oliver Wyndham and her sister, Janet Mosher, came with their mother, and here, too, came the German actor, Emanuel Richer, with his son Frank, on his first visit to America.

Bruce McRae, Walter Whiteside, Brandon Tynen, Courtney Thorpe, Tim Murphy and many other actors frequented the Big White House. Florence Wickham, now a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and a cousin of the Kesters, is the only well known singer who visited the Big White House.

Mrs. Mary Cramer, the youngest sister of Gen. Grant, was another guest. The Big White House was altogether a picturesque place during the years the Kesters occupied it, and it was with not a little regret that many who had enjoyed its hospitality read in the New York papers of its passing about a year ago. Apartment houses now fill the block where the Big White House stood so long amid its gardens.

FOGAZZARO'S NEW NOVEL.

"Leila" Said to Be Anti-Modernist Will Appear in the Spring.

It is five years since "The Saint" was published. Signor Fogazzaro completed a companion volume, "Leila," just before his death and the George H. Doran Company will publish it in the early spring.

"The Saint," placing Fogazzaro in the front rank of the modernist movement, aroused agitation. Universities were closed against him and his book was put under the ban of the Holy See. When "Leila" was announced from time to time attempts were made to interview him as to the subject and teaching of the new book. All he would say was: "Leila" is a mixture of drama and comedy; there is laughter and there is passion. It is largely a passion drama, embroidered on a canvas of religious attitudes. In a sense the book is anti-modernist.

It is said that the book is anti-modernist and that it is evident the banned modernist in his four years silence came to realize the safeguarding influences of traditional and organized religion and the inevitable tendency of religious revolution to destroy much more than it can replace. He intended "Leila" to be regarded as the mature expression of both of his own views of Roman Catholicism and his hope for Italy.

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